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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COUNTRY Poland/USSR/Communist China

REPORT

SUBJECT Shipments of Polish Wheat, Rye, and Sugar to USSR and China

DATE DISTR. 20 DEC 1960

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. [redacted] a report entitled "Shipments of Polish Wheat, Rye, and Sugar to the USSR and China"

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2.

[redacted]

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STATE	#X ARMY	#X NAVY	#X AIR	#X NSA	#X OCR	USIA	#X	505	X
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)									

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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY : Poland/USSR/Communist China

REPORT

SUBJECT : Shipments of Polish Wheat, Rye,
and Sugar to USSR and China

DATE DISTR. 6 December 1960

NO. OF PAGES 2 50X1-HUM

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1.

[redacted] blackmarket diesel fuel at 600 zloty per ton instead of paying the legal Polish price of 2700 zloty. [redacted] Soviet barges carrying wheat and rye [redacted] Soviet port of Baltiysk (formerly Pillau), where the grain was transferred to Soviet China-bound freighters or to freight cars for interior Soviet points. This subterfuge route was through approximately 90 miles of inland Polish waters and 10 miles of Soviet waters.

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2.

[redacted] the Polish-Soviet inland-canal barge traffic decreased substantially following October 1956. [redacted] 1958-1959 [redacted] a considerable increase in activity; and, during the first half of 1960, 40 loaded barges usually passed through Gorki Zachodnie every three days bound for Baltiysk, always returning empty westbound. [redacted] in addition to grain, Soviet barges also transported sugar and machinery. A 40-barge convoy [redacted] carried 100 to 120 tons each, making an estimated total of 4000 tons of grain. The Soviets used two canals for this traffic. One followed the Martwa Wisla route; the second went by way of Mottlau and Elblag. [redacted] Soviet barges loading grain at elevators near the mouth of the Martwa Wisla in Gdansk during 1958-1959 and summer 1960. On rare occasions the Soviets used larger self-propelled 400 to 450 ton barges exclusively for shipment of sugar to Baltiysk by the sea route from Gdansk Bay.

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3. Polish grain exports to China were subjected to critical comments by the participants in the political officers' training course at the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army (Główny Zarząd Polityczny Wojsk Polskich - GZPWP) as early as July-August 1954. At that time Colonel Worwa (fnu), chief of the Cultural-Educational Division of GZPWP, explained to the officers the great importance of the USSR's retaining China in the Eastern Bloc. [redacted]

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[redacted] The question of Polish aid to China was again brought up when Polish ships loaded grain in Gdansk for China during 1957. Because of the opposition of Polish stevedores, this method of transport was stopped and Soviet barges were used to move grain via inland canals.

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4.

[redacted] grain, sugar and machinery shipments continued to Baltiysk despite an expression of dissatisfaction with the practice by Polish Communist Party members. [redacted]

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